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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

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Feature of Issue: FOREIGN PORK MARKET CONDITIONS

. BERMUDA VEGETABLE SHIPMENTS

Total shipments of Bermuda vegetables from the beginning of the season on November 17, 1928 to April 15, 1929 amounted to 4,959,000 pounds against 7,360,000 pounds during the corresponding period of last season, according to a report received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Consul Robertson Honey at Hamilton, Bermuda. The drought which prevailed in Bermuda for some time was relieved somewhat by rain on April 13 and all crops have been benefitted. Prices received in New York are reported by the Consul as being disappointing to shippers. See Foreign Service release, F.S./V-60, April 23, 1929.

. CURRENT MARKET CONDITIONS

In the German hog market, a somewhat seasonal increase in marketings has resulted in a downward price movement during April which was carried through the week ended April 24, according to information cabled by Acting Agricultural Commissioner Dawson at Berlin. For that week the average price of heavy hogs at Berlin reached \$15.72 per 100 pounds, a decline of \$1.14 from the level of April 3, but still \$4.86 above the corresponding week of last year. Lard prices at Hamburg also have shown some decline, the current average of \$14.10 per 100 pounds being 19 cents under that of April 3, and 12 cents above the level of a year ago. Details covering the German pork market appear on page 587. See also page 609 for current price comparisons.

Prices in the British cured pork market continued upward during the week ended April 24, but there are some indications of reduced volumes entering consumptive channels, according to cabled advices from Agricultural Commissioner Foley at London. Liverpool averages for the week indicated show that American green bellies made a gain of \$1.41 per 100 pounds over the preceding week to reach \$22.16, an increase of \$5.65 over a year ago. American short cut green hams were up slightly to reach \$25.31 against \$18.47 a year earlier. Lard, however, was steady at \$13.47, about 11 cents under the corresponding week of last year. See page 585 for a more detailed statement on the British pork market. See also page 609 for current prices.

In the foreign butter markets, the Copenhagen quotation as of April 25 was steady at 32.6 cents per pound. A slight rise in the price of 92 score at New York to 43.75 cents leaves the margin in favor of domestic markets at slightly more than 13 cents. Unusually heavy Southern Hemisphere supplies and early increases in European production make the prospect of any strengthening in European markets rather remote. See page 592 for monthly review of the foreign dairy situation. See also page 609 for current price statement.

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S

BREAD GRAINSWheat area for 1929

The 1929 winter wheat area in 17 countries is now reported at 139,671,000 acres against 142,683,000 acres in 1928, and 136,852,000 in 1927. Twenty per cent of the winter wheat area in Bulgaria has been damaged, according to a cabled report from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. The 1929 wheat crop in India is placed at 307,515,000 bushels. In 1928 the first estimate of production was 330,624,000 bushels and the final estimate was 288,811,000 bushels. The third estimate of area is 31,504,000 acres, an increase of 345,000 acres over the second estimate. See tables, pages 601 and 606.

The area sown to winter grains in the U. S. S. R. for harvest in 1929 averaged 3 per cent less than the area sown for the 1928 harvest, according to a cable from F. Coleman, American Minister at Riga, Latvia. Mr. Coleman quotes as his source a report by Chairman Rykov for the Soviet Government to the Ninth Moscow Province Congress of Soviets which was published in the Russian paper "Izvestia", April 13, 1929. The decrease in the winter wheat area is apparently greater than 3 per cent as the decrease for all grains in Ukraine is reported at 10.4 per cent and in North Caucasus at 10.6 per cent. Wheat is the most important grain in these two regions and their winter wheat area represents approximately three-fourths of the total winter wheat area of the U. S. S. R. Preliminary reports placed the area sown for the 1928 harvest to the three winter grains, wheat, rye, and barley, at 96,093,000 acres, but winter killing was above normal.

European crop conditions

Vegetation and field work has been greatly delayed all over Europe, according to a cable from Acting Agricultural Commissioner O. L. Dawson at Berlin. The weather during the week ended April 24 continued unusually cold, particularly in Central Europe. Normal temperature prevailed in Italy during the week. Reports on crop conditions are satisfactory, but the continued cold and the night frosts are hindering the growth of the grains. Good rains were general over central and southeastern Europe during the latter part of the week, but elsewhere only light rains were reported. Rains are needed in France. The winter killing of wheat is thought to be considerable over small areas of Hungary, Yugoslavia, and the Balkans. Larger areas of barley and oats have been winter killed in the same countries. A cold wave in the middle of April interrupted spring sowings in the U. S. S. R., but higher temperatures were general throughout central and southern Russia during the past week. The condition of

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the winter wheat crop in Austria as of April 1 is reported by the International Institute of Agriculture as being above average and slightly better than a year ago.

Wheat production in 1929

The 1928 wheat production in 46 countries was 3,710,344,000 bushels against 3,504,841,000 bushels in 1927, or an increase of 5.9 per cent. These totals have not been revised during the past week. See table, page 602.

Movement to marketUnited States

The exports of wheat including flour from the United States from July 1, 1928 to April 20, 1929 were 134,644,000 bushels against 186,477,000 bushels during the same period last year. The exports during the week ended April 20 were 2,075,000 bushels against 1,289,000 bushels during the corresponding week last year.

Canada

Stocks of wheat in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada decreased over 9,000,000 bushels during the week ended April 19 and on that date were 133,038,000 bushels against 112,322,000 bushels on the corresponding date last year. Navigation has opened on the Great Lakes and during the week, 7,877,000 bushels of wheat were shipped down the Lakes from Fort William-Port Arthur. Total receipts of wheat at Fort William, Port Arthur, and Vancouver from August 1 to April 19 were 358,572,000 bushels against 235,005,000 bushels during the same period last year. Shipments from these elevators since August 1 have amounted to 313,007,000 bushels against 242,872,000 bushels last year.

United States wheat prices

The cash prices of all classes of wheat declined considerably during the last part of the week ended April 19, but the weighted average prices for the week showed little change, due to higher prices earlier in the week. The weighted average price of all classes and grades at the six principal markets remained unchanged at 112 cents per bushel, which is 44 cents below last year's price. Hard spring wheats were firm, No. 1 dark northern spring advancing three cents to 133 cents as compared with 127 cents last year. All other classes declined somewhat. No. 2 soft red winter at St. Louis declined two cents to 126 cents as compared with 128

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cents a year ago; No. 2 hard winter at Kansas City only declined one cent to 113 cents per bushel as compared with 156 cents last year. While there were no sales of No. 2 amber durum at Minneapolis, the average of all grades of durum at that market was down slightly as compared with the previous week. The average of daily cash quotations at Seattle indicates a slight increase in the price of western white, the average price being 113 cents as compared with 153 cents a year ago. Prices of wheat have declined quite materially since April 19. The spread between the cash closing prices at Minneapolis and Winnipeg widened one cent again this week to five cents in favor of Minneapolis, as compared with a spread of 14 cents last year.

WHEAT: Weighted average cash prices at stated markets

Week ended	All classes and grades six markets		No. 2 Hard Winter Kansas City		No. 1 Dk. N. Spring Minneapolis		No. 2 Amber Durum Minneapolis		No. 2 Red Winter St. Louis		Western White Seattle a/	
	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Mar. 23	137	115	141	117	147	135	135	123	170	139	140	120
29	137	110	141	112	147	128	135	117	176	130	145	116
Apr. 5	140	109	143	110	151	129	135	b/	181	130	145	117
12	143	112	144	114	152	130	140	118	186	130	146	117
19	156	112	156	113	167	133	146	b/	199	128	153	118
26	158		165		171		141		212		155	
May 3	162		169		174		148		220		157	
10	156		164		168		144		204		153	
17	147		151		160		136		181		146	

a/ Weekly average of daily cash quotations basis No. 1 sacked 30 day delivery.

b/ No sales.

WHEAT: Closing prices of May futures

Date	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis		Winnipeg		Liverpool		Buenos Aires a/	
	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Mar. 28	144	122	135	114	137	109	143	127	155	130	134	111
Apr. 4	143	118	134	111	136	115	145	124	153	128	135	109
11	149	121	140	114	142	118	130	125	157	130	137	108
18	158	117	150	110	150	115	154	123	161	127	141	108
25	160	113	152	105	151	111	152	120	160	122	141	106
May 3	157		152		152		152		160		142	
9	152		150		148		151		159		142	
16	146		142		143		145		153		138	

a/ Prices are of day previous to date of other market prices.

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Wheat futures markets continued weak during the week ended April 25 and May closing prices dropped to the lowest levels of the season. Contributing causes to this weakness were: Continued favorable weather for the domestic winter wheat crop, lower Liverpool prices, and small exports. The markets strengthened slightly on April 24, but prices declined to the lowest level of the week the following day. On April 25, May futures at Chicago closed at approximately 113 cents per bushel, which is 47 cents under last year's price and compared with 117 cents on April 12. May futures at Liverpool closed at 123 cents, approximately five cents lower than on April 12, and 42 cents under last year. The same futures at Buenos Aires closed at 106 cents on April 24, a drop of two cents from the week before, as compared with 141 cents last year.

• Rye areas in 1929

The 1929 rye area as reported by 11 European countries is 24,686,000 acres against 24,321,000 acres in 1928, when they represented over 60 per cent of the estimated total European rye area. According to a cable from the International Institute of Agriculture, 10 per cent of the winter rye area in Bulgaria was damaged. The condition of the crop in Austria as of April 1 was below average and below the condition reported as of April 1, 1928.

• FEED GRAINS

Recent revisions in the 1928 European estimates of the three feed grain crops, barley, oats, and corn, have reduced the total production to 58,002,000 short tons, a decrease of 1.4 per cent from the 58,610,000 short tons raised in 1927.

Barley

No further reports of the 1929 barley area sown have been received during the past week. The total so far reported, representing about 40 per cent of the Northern Hemisphere total, stands at 28,447,000 acres, an increase of 4 per cent over that of 1928. For barley acreage table, see page 502.

The little autumn barley that was sown in England and Wales fared badly, and many areas had to be resown, but the surviving crop was showing improvement at the end of March. The condition of winter barley in Austria at the end of March was below its condition at the same time for the past four years. About 60 per cent of the winter barley area in Bulgaria is reported to have been damaged. The area sown was estimated at 484,000 acres, a figure not far different from that of last year. The

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winter barley in Bulgaria amounts to about four-fifths of the total barley crop there. Considerable areas of winter barley in Hungary, Yugoslavia, and the Balkans are also reported to have been damaged.

The Department of Agriculture in Ecuador has estimated the 1928 barley crop at 1,054,000 bushels. The earlier estimate of the crop in Greece has been revised downward by almost 700,000 bushels to 10,196,000 bushels. It is still, however, more than 40 per cent above that of last year. The earlier figure for Morocco has been increased by more than 3,000,000 bushels to 45,929,000 bushels, which is more than 35 per cent above the 1927 harvest. For barley production table, see page 603.

Total barley exports from the United States, Canada, Argentina, and the Danubian countries from July 1 to the latest dates available amount to 105,733,000 bushels, an increase of 21 per cent over the 87,395,000 bushels exported during the same periods of the preceding year. The United States export of 77,000 bushels during the week ended April 20 was the smallest weekly shipment since the beginning of last May. For detailed figures on barley trade, see page 605. United States barley prices have remained at about the same level for the past five weeks. No. 2 barley at Minneapolis averaged 65 cents per bushel during the week ended April 19, the same as for the preceding week, but 23 cents below the price for the corresponding week last year. For table showing barley prices, see page 606. Feed barley in Denmark was reported as dull during the early part of April, and prices again declined.

Canadian barley exports continued to decrease, amounting in March to 598,000 bushels, which was some 400,000 bushels less than the February exports. Stocks of barley in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on April 20 amounted to 15,754,000 bushels compared with 7,645,000 bushels on the same date last year, and 6,546,000 bushels in 1927. Receipts of barley at Fort William, Port Arthur, Vancouver, and Victoria from August 1 to April 19 totaled 37,247,000 bushels, while shipments during the same period amounted to 30,433,000 bushels.

Oats

The 1929 area sown to oats, as far as reported, representing about 47 per cent of the Northern Hemisphere total, again stands at 47,423,000 acres, about 0.8 per cent below that of the same countries last year. For oats acreage table, see page 603. In most parts of England and Wales oats appear to have suffered considerable winter damage. The gray varieties, however, withstood the frosts better than the white and black varieties, which in many districts have been a failure and have been resown. Considerable damage also is reported to have been done to winter oats in Hungary, Yugoslavia, and the Balkans. Recent revisions of 1928 production figures appear on page 604.

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Total oats exports from the United States, Canada, Argentina, and the Danubian countries from July 1 to the latest dates available amount to 48,167,000 bushels, an increase of 26.5 per cent over the 38,062,000 bushels shipped out during the same periods of the preceding year. The United States export of 83,000 bushels during the week ended April 20, while still low, was above the exports for each of the preceding three weeks. For detailed figures on oats trade, see page 605. United States oats prices have shown little variation for more than two months, while at the same time last year they increased considerably. No. 3 white oats at Chicago averaged 49 cents per bushel during the week ended April 19, one cent above the price for the preceding week, but 15 cents below the price for the corresponding week last year. For table showing oats prices, see page 606.

Canadian exports of oats have decreased further, the 602,000 bushels shipped out during March being more than 150,000 bushels below the February shipments. Stocks of oats in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on April 20 stood at 20,862,000 bushels against 11,919,000 bushels on the same date in 1928, and 8,327,000 bushels in 1927. Receipts of oats at Fort William, Port Arthur, Vancouver, and Prince Rupert from August 1 to April 19 amounted to 19,980,000 bushels, while shipments during the same period totaled 14,408,000 bushels.

Corn

Revisions of corn production figures for 1928 place the total for the 24 Northern Hemisphere countries reported at practically the same as the 1927 figure of 3,401,630,000 bushels. The earlier estimate of the Grecian crop has been increased slightly to 4,271,000 bushels. The previous estimate for Morocco has been revised upward by some 800,000 bushels to 7,283,000 bushels, a figure about 52 per cent above that of 1927. See table, page 604.

Net exports of corn from the United States, the Danubian countries, Argentina, and the Union of South Africa, as far as reported since November 1, totaled 107,621,000 bushels, a decrease of 9.7 per cent from the 119,161,000 bushels exported during the same periods of the preceding year. The United States export of 201,000 bushels during the week ended April 20 was the smallest weekly shipment since the beginning of November. For detailed figures on corn trade, see page 605.

Argentine corn shipments continue to increase rapidly, reaching almost 5,000,000 bushels for the week of April 20, compared with a little more than 3,000,000 bushels the preceding week. "The Times of Argentina" states in its issue of March 25 that weekly exports of corn during April

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and the first half of May were expected to amount to between 2,000,000 and 4,000,000 bushels, with an average of perhaps 6,000,000 bushels for most of the remaining weeks of 1929. The humidity has been unusually low for the time of year, which was favorable for the corn picking, and trade reports seemed to "The Times" to indicate a larger crop than they had previously estimated.

United States corn prices advanced slightly during the week ended April 19. The cash price of No. 3 yellow corn at Chicago advanced 2 cents to 92 cents per bushel, a price 13 cents below that of the corresponding week last year. May futures advanced 1 cent to 93 cents, or 10 cents below last year's price. The Buenos Aires quotations on Argentine corn for both May and June futures increased 1 cent to 87 cents per bushel compared with an increase of 2 cents to 84 cents during the corresponding week last year.

In spite of the efforts of the Italian Government to encourage national production, corn imports into Italy continued to increase. During the six-month period August 1928 - January 1929, Italian corn imports totaled 32,292,000 bushels compared with only 9,196,000 bushels during the corresponding period of 1927-28. The market for corn during the early part of April in both Belgium and Denmark was reported as dull, with declining prices. Trading in corn was reported to be very firm in Hungary, and it was expected to continue so. Some corn had been imported from Rumania.

• State grain farms in the Soviet Union

Plans for the second season of the state grain farms in Soviet Russia include the establishing of 34 new farms this spring, according to an article by V. I. Ilyichev, Vice Chairman of the Soviet Grain Trust, in the "Economic Review of the Soviet Union" for April 1, 1929. In addition, the 10 farms started last year also will be operated. Over 4,000,000 acres have been allotted to the 44 grain farms to be under way this spring, including the "Giant" farm with an area of 340,000 acres which was started last summer. Only a part of the available acreage will be cultivated this season, however.

It is planned to sow 350,000 acres this spring on the State farm, which, together with the 43,000 acres sown last fall to winter crops will make a total area of over 390,000 acres sown for the 1929 harvest, according to a statement by the chairman of the Grain Trust in "Economic Life" for April 3. The area indicated, however, is a very small fraction of over 230,000,000 acres estimated as having been sown to grain in all Russia for the 1928 harvest. It is proposed to increase the state farm acreage

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during the next agricultural year to 2,380,000 acres, of which about 330,000 acres are to be sown to winter crops this coming fall and 2,000,000 acres in the spring of 1930.

In determining the land to be selected for the State farms, the Grain Trust tries to utilize uncultivated land wherever it is available. In general, the state farms will be organized primarily in the outlying regions. Thus, out of 12,000,000 acres of land provisionally allotted to the Grain Trust for the organization of farms for the next 4 years, only about 130,000 acres are in the Ukraine, which is the most thickly populated and most agriculturally developed section of the U. S. S. R., and only some 120,000 acres have been set aside in the Crimea. On the other hand, the Grain Trust will receive about 5,000,000 acres in the Kazakhstan Republic in Central Asia, and about 1,000,000 acres in North Caucasus. Since the latter region presents many advantages over other parts of the country because of its location in European Russia, the first farms have been organized there. The other regions where large tracts are provided for the State grain farms are: Middle and Lower Volga, Bashkir Republic, Ural, and Siberia. It is intended to mechanize as far as possible the farming operations in these units.

COTTON

Demand for cotton in the Orient

Exports of cotton yarn from Japan in March increased over February, largely because of increased shipments of fine yarn to India, according to a cablegram received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Consul Dickover at Kobe. Total exports of yarn for March were 2,380,000 pounds as compared with 1,840,000 pounds in February 1929. Production of yarn in March was 87,600,000 pounds, and 86,400,000 in February. Stocks at the end of March were 10,820,000 pounds as compared with 12,520,000 pounds at the end of February.

Exports of cotton cloth from Japan were also considerably larger in March than in February, amounting to 149,000,000 and 120,000,000 square yards respectively. The March production of cloth showed a slight increase, amounting to 126,000,000 square yards against 122,000,000 in the preceding month.

Total imports of raw cotton into Japan in March amounted to only 253,000 bales of 478 pounds as compared with 406,000 in February. Stocks of cotton at ports in Japan, however, totaled 531,000 bales at the end of

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March compared with 523,000 bales at the end of the precoding month. Exports of cotton from the United States to Japan for the season August 1 to March 31 totaled 1,119,000 bales against 722,000 bales during the corresponding months of 1927-28, according to figures compiled by the United States Department of Commerce.

The Chinese market for raw cotton is inactive, but the market for cotton yarn has improved following the adjustment of political difficulties at Hankow, according to a radiogram received by the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Agricultural Commissioner Nyhus at Shanghai. Supplies of those types of Chinese cotton which compete with American middling 7/8 inch staple are available and arrivals of Indian and local cottons at Hankow have caused large stocks of these types to accumulate. This season Japan has taken less low grade Hankow cotton than in previous years. During the months of August through March, Japan has taken 397,000 bales more cotton from the United States than during the corresponding months last year; according to the Bureau of the Census. On April 19, the price of Chinese standard spot cotton was 15.5 cents, as compared with 15.9 cents a month previous. American middling for April shipment was 22.62 cents c.i.f. against 23.27 cents on March 19.

• T O B A C C O

The 1929 tobacco crop of the Dominican Republic promises to be above normal in quantity and quality, according to a report of April 6, 1929 from the American Consul, W. A. Bickers, at Puerto Plata. Present prospects indicate a yield of export tobacco in excess of 30,000,000 pounds of high quality, compared with an export crop of some 25,000,000 pounds of inferior leaf last year. This year's crop, however, is late, due to the destruction of most of the seedbeds by floods last fall and the necessity of preparing new seedbeds. Weather conditions during the next month or two, therefore, will have an important influence on the growth of the tobacco. It is reported in the local press that the inspectors, on the instruction of the Department of Agriculture, will not issue certificates for the exportation of this year's crop before June 1. The reason for this measure is the desire to prevent the exportation of unfermented tobacco. Germany, Netherlands, France, and Belgium are the important buyers of Dominican leaf exports.

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• SUGAR BEETS

A forecast by F. O. Licht of Magdeburg, Germany, places the 1929 European sugar beet acreage, including Russia, at 6,449,000 acres, or less than 1 per cent below his estimate of 6,471,000 acres for the area harvested in 1928. The Russian sugar beet acreage is estimated at 1,875,000 acres, or the same as that reported for 1928. The only country which shows any noticeable increase over last year is the United Kingdom, where the area has increased from 176,000 acres in 1928 to 230,000 acres, the forecast for 1929. This figure is slightly above that of the 1927 acreage, the previous record year.

Slight increases over 1928 are indicated in France, Spain, Italy, Austria, Hungary, and Poland. The areas reported for Germany and Belgium are practically the same as those given for 1928. Czechoslovakia show a decrease of about 4 per cent from last year. Sweden, Denmark, and Netherlands all show noticeable decreases from last year. The area in Sweden has been reduced from 105,000 acres in 1928 to 59,000 acres in 1929, due to the failure of the Swedish Parliament to pass the government proposal for the relief of the sugar industry. (See "Foreign Crops and Markets", April 15, 1929, page 530.) Denmark's sugar beet acreage has been reduced from 102,000 acres in 1928 to 74,000 acres in 1929, and Netherlands from 161,000 to 128,000 acres, a reduction of 20.6 per cent. Licht's complete report is given on page 607.

F R U I T , V E G E T A B L E S A N D N U T S

• THE BRITISH APPLE MARKET: The market for American barreled apples on the Liverpool auction on Wednesday, April 24, was practically unchanged but boxed apples were slightly higher, according to a cable received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Mr. Edwin Smith, the Bureau's Fruit Specialist in Europe. Supplies of both barreled and boxed apples were light. There was a good demand for the moderate supplies of Virginia Albemarle Pippins available for the auction. Moderate supplies of New York Baldwin were offered and also met with a good demand. Some crated Massachusetts Baldwins were offered, but the fruit in general was in poor condition. Oregon Hood River Newtowns were in light supply. Prices paid for barreled apples in London ranged from 25 to 50 cents below the Liverpool level, according to Mr. Smith. Light supplies of Washington Winesaps were offered in London but met with only moderate demand due to the generally poor condition of the fruit. This cable closes the British apple market reporting service for the current season. See Foreign Service release, F.S./A-252, April 26, 1929.

FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTS, CONT'D

THE HAMBURG APPLE MARKET: The upward trend noted in the prices paid for American apples on the Hamburg auction last week was continued on Thursday, April 25, according to a cable received in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Mr. Edwin Smith, the Bureau's Fruit Specialist in Europe. A total of 27,000 boxes of American apples was offered and the demand was active. The available supplies of Australian apples were keenly competed for and prices are on an upward trend. This cable closes the Hamburg apple market reporting service for the current season. See Foreign Service release, F.S./A-253, April 26, 1929.

EXPORTS OF CUBAN VEGETABLES TO THE UNITED STATES: Exports of Cuban vegetables to the United States during the first half of April amounted to 1,823,000 pounds as compared with 2,678,000 pounds during the corresponding two weeks last year. According to a report received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Consul Harold B. Quarton at Habana. This brings total shipments thus far this season up to 35,476,000 pounds as compared with 29,728,000 pounds during the corresponding period last season. The movement of Cuban vegetables has passed its peak for the current season and declining shipments may be expected from now on. Thus far this season the shipments of tomatoes and eggplant have been considerably greater than last year. Shipments of potatoes, however, were not as large as they were last year. The movement of peppers and lima beans was about the same this year as last. See Foreign Service release F.S./V-61, April 25, 1929.

THE FOREIGN PORK MARKET SITUATION

March returns indicate a volume of United States export trade in pork products greater than in February but in most cases under the quantities involved in March 1928. There are some indications of resistance to the relatively high prices which prevailed during March in both the United States and Europe, as evidenced by a tendency toward larger than usual stock accumulations, and indications of an easing in prices during April, especially in lard. The share of the business coming to the United States in the important foreign markets continues to exceed that of last season, but that share was reduced by March exports falling so generally behind those of last year. United States pork supplies, as represented by inspected slaughter, also were down for March, putting total slaughter for the season to date slightly below that of last year. In Europe, March brought some seasonal increase in slaughter. Hog and feed price relationships on both sides of the water continue more favorable to breeding than a year ago.

THE FOREIGN PORK MARKET SITUATION, CONT'D

In Great Britain, the leading foreign market for American pork products, March trade figures place imports of most items below the relatively small February figures, and substantially under the levels of March 1928. Bacon was the only form of cured pork to hold its own as against the preceding month. Stocks of cured pork on March 31 were smaller than a year ago, but considerably higher than in November and December 1928 when imports were heavier than in more recent months. Prices have been advancing fairly steadily since the middle of January. The British lard market also showed some reluctance to absorb the moderate quantities imported during March. Stocks at the end of the month were considerably larger than on February 28, and exceeded also those of a year earlier when imports were considerably heavier. Prices declined after mid-March and by April 24 were about the same as those of last year.

On the continent, the reduced quantities of available pork as against last year continue to be manifest, as reflected in part in the smaller quantities of cured products being exported from Denmark. In Germany, the leading continental producer, receipts and slaughter also remain below a year ago, but there was a seasonal increase in March and April, with a decline in hog prices evident. There are indications that the current favorable hog - feed price relationships are having a favorable effect upon breeding operations. In Denmark and Netherlands also similar conditions more favorable than those of a year ago to hog production are apparent. The expansion of production this season, however, is dependent very largely upon the outturn of the current feed crops. The reduced German domestic pork supplies of the current season were again reflected in bacon and lard imports for March, which were larger than either the preceding month or a year ago. There was a downward tendency in lard prices during April, which brought the level almost down to that of a year ago.

United Kingdom

Total bacon imports into Great Britain for March were down to 68,923,000 pounds, according to preliminary figures cabled by Agricultural Commissioner Foley at London. That item exceeded only slightly the February imports, which were the smallest for any month since June 1926. The small March figure places the season's imports 7.9 per cent below the preceding season, against 4.5 per cent at the end of February. Receipts from the United States, at 6,084,000 pounds, were smaller than for both the preceding month and a year ago, and cut down the lead of this season over last to only 8.3 per cent. For the season to date, however, receipts from the United States have represented 6.8 per cent of the total against 5.7 per cent for the period November - March, 1927-28.

Receipts of Danish bacon during March totaled 41,985,000 pounds, a slight advance over February figures, but smaller than for any other

THE FOREIGN PORK MARKET SITUATION, CONT'D

month since January 1927. The reductions in exports from that source continue to represent the outstanding decreases in British receipts of foreign bacon. For the current season to date, receipts from Denmark show a decline below last year of 15 per cent, a relative decline considerably greater than that of total bacon imports. An important sustainer of the total figure has been receipts from the Netherlands, which reached 10,351,000 pounds in March, a substantial increase over February and nearly twice the size of the March 1928 figure. The imports from that source from November 1 to March 31 exceeded those of last season by 9.4 per cent. March imports from the Irish Free State were down from February figures to reach 3,684,000 pounds, but still had a slight lead over a year ago. The season's total has a lead of 20.4 per cent. The small Canadian figure of 955,000 pounds was up slightly as against February, but far below a year ago.

The small ham imports for March, which totaled only 6,328,000 pounds, brought the cumulative total for the current season slightly below that of a year ago. The March figure was about 1,400,000 pounds below February imports and an additional million pounds below March 1928. Liverpool stocks of hams, bacon and shoulders on March 31, at 3,422,000 pounds, were 2,000,000 pounds under those of the preceding month and 2,630,000 pounds below a year ago. The upward movement of cured pork prices has been carried through April. Liverpool prices of American green bellies for the week ended April 24 averaged \$22.16 per 100 pounds against the March average of \$18.55, and \$16.51 for the corresponding week of last year. Fairly steady advances brought the Liverpool average of American short cut green hams for the same week of 1929 up to \$25.31, against \$23.08 for March, and \$18.47 in the corresponding week of April 1928.

With the total British lard imports amounting to only 22,234,000 pounds in March, the season's total for that commodity also has been brought below that of last year. The March figure represents declines of 7,518,000 pounds and 11,606,000 pounds respectively below imports of the preceding month and a year ago. In spite of the smaller imports, however, Liverpool stocks of lard on March 31 exceeded those of the preceding month and a year ago by nearly 1,819,000 pounds and 216,000 pounds respectively to reach 6,792,000 pounds. For the past 2 months there has been a downward movement in Liverpool prices of American prime steam western lard. For the week ended April 24 the average stood at \$13.47 per 100 pounds against the March average of \$13.96, and \$13.58 for the corresponding week of last year.

British domestic hog supplies continue to increase. Receipts of fat pigs at certain representative markets reached 62,000 in March, making a fair increase over both the preceding month and a year ago. The cumulative total for the season shows an advance of 8.8 per cent over

THE FOREIGN PORK MARKET SITUATION, CONT'D

the same period of last season. It appears, however, that a relatively larger part of the British hogs are going into bacon rather than fresh pork. That conclusion is drawn from the fact that figures on receipts of British and Irish fresh pork at London are running slightly behind those of last year, in spite of the fact that receipts from Ireland have been generally larger than in 1927-28. An increased interest in domestic bacon production would find considerable support in the generally higher prices being paid for cured pork this year. Receipts of British and Irish pork at London Central Markets during March totaled 6,483,000 pounds. That figure continued the declining movement of the past few months, and, while somewhat seasonal, was also 1,312,000 pounds below March 1928.

Germany

Under seasonal influences, hog receipts at 14 German cities went up to 311,000 for March, but that figure was 80,000 head under a year ago, according to information cabled by Acting Agricultural Commissioner C. L. Dawson at Berlin. Total receipts for the current season to March 31 showed a decline of 20.5 per cent. Hog slaughter at 36 points for March is reported at 411,000 head, the highest since last November, but 64,000 head below last year. The cumulative slaughter figure now stands 13.9 per cent below that of the season 1927-28. The production situation appears to be progressing upon lines calculated to maintain the relatively high hog price level of recent months.

The Berlin average price of heavy hogs for the week ended April 24 was down to \$15.72 per 100 pounds against the March average of \$16.45, and \$10.86 for the corresponding week of last year. The March average indicates a gain of 46 per cent over that of March 1928. The Breslau average of feed potato prices in March 1929 was 75 cents per 100 pounds, an increase over last year of 31.2 per cent, while the current Leipzig average of feed barley, at \$2.38, was 13.1 per cent below a year ago. The present hog - feed relationship, therefore, is much more favorable than that of a year ago.

The lighter domestic German hog slaughter continues to be reflected in cured pork imports larger than last year. Bacon imports, largely from the Netherlands, reached 882,000 pounds, which was a greater advance over March 1928 than over February 1929. The season's total imports to March 31 exceeded that of last season by 5.4 per cent. In lard, the March imports of 17,637,000 pounds, most of which comes from the United States, was an advance of about 4,000,000 pounds over February, but 4,666,000 pounds below last year's figure for March. The advance of this season's total over last, accordingly, has been reduced and stood at 12.3 per cent as of March 31. Lard prices in Germany have been fairly

THE FOREIGN PORK MARKET SITUATION, CONT'D

steady for the past 2 or 3 months, but the recent downward movement brought the Hamburg average to \$14.10 per 100 pounds for the week ended April 24. The March average stood at \$14.51, while the corresponding April week of last year showed an average of \$13.98.

Denmark

Preliminary figures for March place Danish bacon exports for that month at about 47,306,000 pounds. The increase over February, amounting to about 5,800,000 pounds, had a somewhat seasonal character, but the March figure was about 8,700,000 pounds below the exports of March 1928. In only one month (November) of the current season have Danish exports of bacon been larger than for the corresponding month of the 1927-28 season. Exports for the three months January - March 1929 were smaller than for any other three-months' period since the first quarter of 1927. For the current season, November 1 - March 31, 1928-29, total exports have run 13 per cent below those of the corresponding period of the 1927-28 season.

United States and Canada

Inspected hog slaughter for March in the United States and Canada carried on the lower rate of killing prevailed in recent months. The Canadian figures made the usual increase over February to reach 215,000 head, but the United States figure of 3,645,000 head was a decline below the preceding month, and 1,495,000 head below a year ago. Up to the end of February, United States slaughterings had retained a slight lead over the preceding season beginning November 1, but the inclusion of March figures places the current cumulative figure a little below that of last year. The higher hog prices in evidence during March were continued into April, but showed a tendency to become easier as the month advanced. For the period April 1 - 20, the Chicago price of hogs averaged \$11.41 against \$11.44 for all of March and \$8.08 for March 1928, basis of packers' and shippers' quotations. For the same period of April, No. 3 yellow corn at Chicago averaged \$1.61 per 100 pounds, a decrease of 7 cents below the average for March, which was 12 cents below March 1928. The March average for corn showed no change from February levels, but the slight decline in hog prices for March made a corn - hog ratio slightly less favorable than in February. The current situation, however, is considerably more favorable to breeders than that of a year ago.

Lard exports made the usual increase in March, but month-end stocks were up also and prices during April have had a tendency to decline. Total lard exports for March exceeded those of February by 4,848,000 pounds to reach 70,572,000 pounds, but were still more than 9,000,000 pounds below exports for March 1928. Total exports for the season, which at the end of February exceeded last season by 17.8 per cent, were only 11 per cent larger by the end of March. The accumulations of lard in cold storage are seasonal, but the preliminary figure of 179,678,000 pounds for March 31

THE FOREIGN PORK MARKET SITUATION, CONT'D

was an advance of about 10 per cent over a year ago. Prime steam western lard at Chicago averaged \$13.47 per 100 pounds against the March average of \$13.31. The April figure, however, was 67 cents higher than the average for April 1928.

March exports of lard to Great Britain, the leading foreign buyer, made a seasonal increase over February to reach 27,748,000 pounds, but were below last year's figure. The increase over February was not large enough to retain the lead of this season's lard exports to Great Britain over that of last season. The current cumulative total, however, is less than 1 per cent below 1927-28. The usual increase in lard exports to Germany brought the March figure up to 18,472,000 pounds. It appears, however, that that figure was 2,392,000 pounds below exports for March 1928, which reduced the current season's lead over 1927-28 to 28.9 per cent as of March 31 against 43.6 per cent as of February 28. Exports to Cuba totaled only 5,760,000 pounds, the smallest amount for any month since last June. The season's total export to Cuba for the period November 1 - March 31, 1928-29, was reduced to a point only 2.8 per cent ahead of last season.

In cured pork exports for March, bacon totaled only 10,985,000 pounds, which was a little under the February total and about 4,000,000 pounds below last year. The small March 1929 figure shifts the position of the season's cumulative total from a lead over last year of 7.8 per cent as of February 28 to a decline of 2.7 per cent as of March 31. The March exports to Great Britain, however, rallied to 4,986,000 pounds, the largest for any month since last July. When compared with a year ago, the March 1929 exports to Great Britain show a decrease of 815,000 pounds, but the current season's lead over 1927-28 is maintained at 10.6 per cent. The reduced exports to Germany for the current season were carried into March with 672,000 pounds going to that market against 1,418,000 pounds a year earlier. A reduction of 47.5 per cent below last season is seen in the cumulative total export for the current season to March 31. Exports to Cuba for March were up somewhat at 1,359,000, but under those of a year ago. Total exports to that country for the season so far have run 21.4 per cent behind 1927-28.

Exports of hams and shoulders for March increased 3,460,000 pounds over February to reach 11,140,000 pounds, but were still about 1,000,000 pounds under March 1928 exports. The season's total was reduced further below that of 1927-28 to a point on March 31, 8.5 per cent below a year ago. Exports to Great Britain, the leading foreign buyer, were 9,129,000 pounds, an increase of more than 3,000,000 pounds over February and only a little below last year's figure. Canada and Cuba took 772,000 pounds and 352,000 pounds respectively. Both were considered reductions below March 1928, but the Canadian figure was a substantial gain over February 1929. The exports to Cuba were slightly under those of February.

HOGS AND PORK PRODUCTS: Indices of foreign supplies and demand
(The preceding compilation of this material appeared on page 452 of Vol.18)

Country and item	Unit	November to March					
		1909-10 to 1913-14 average	1922-23 to 1926-27 average	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
UNITED KINGDOM:							
<u>Production -</u>							
Fat pigs, cer- tain markets	1000's	278	241	238	248	304	331
Supplies, domestic fresh pork, London	1000 pounds		18,197	8,829	30,353	44,093	41,999
<u>Imports -</u>							
<u>Bacon -</u>							
Denmark.....	"	99,913	172,925	167,567	210,890	266,093	225,853
Irish F.State	"	a/	24,731	22,221	17,613	24,243	29,155
United States	"	81,478	93,178	74,747	38,687	24,396	25,557
Canada.....	"	18,090	43,489	48,739	26,282	15,270	7,958
Others.....	"	15,462	27,045	32,332	89,265	84,794	93,172
Total.....	"	214,943	361,362	345,600	382,737	414,796	381,695
Ham, total....	"	38,093	67,519	64,214	42,350	38,875	37,969
Lard, total....	"	83,794	111,593	109,919	88,372	133,464	126,940
DENMARK:							
<u>Exports -</u>							
Bacon	"		176,658	166,912	218,095	262,744	227,579
CANADA:							
<u>Slaughter -</u>							
Hogs, inspected	1000's	733	1,215	1,108	1,227	1,268	1,143
GERMANY:							
<u>Production -</u>							
Hog receipts, 14 cities.....	"		b/	1,084	1,300	1,876	1,490
Hog slaughter, 36 centers....	"	1,858	1,119	1,379	1,583	2,306	1,984
<u>Imports -</u>							
Bacon, total....	1000 pounds	1,173	17,303	7,901	8,340	4,601	4,851
Lard, total	"	86,491	100,863	82,482	92,969	81,468	91,198
UNITED STATES:							
<u>Slaughter -</u>							
Hogs, inspected	1000's	14,995	22,945	19,593	19,750	24,956	24,096
<u>Exports -</u>							
<u>Bacon -</u>							
United Kingdom	1000 pounds	53,893	54,024	43,324	24,357	16,990	13,795
Germany.....	"	913	17,786	6,902	1,638	4,910	2,583
Total.....	"	78,779	120,124	79,686	46,532	53,047	51,594
Hams & should- ers, total....	"	68,279	112,569	94,292	54,417	50,482	46,162
<u>Lard -</u>							
United Kingdom	"	79,741	97,466	97,260	79,599	116,589	115,930
Germany	"	64,631	115,353	90,936	63,374	75,731	97,805
Total.....	"	216,184	373,043	315,104	368,934	342,952	380,502

a/ Four year average. b/ November and December 1922 not available.

HOGS AND PORK PRODUCTS: Foreign and domestic average prices per 100 pounds for the month indicated, and stocks at the end of each month (The preceding compilation of this material appeared on page 453 of Vol. 18)

Item	March 1909-13 average <u>Dollars</u>	March 1923-27 average <u>Dollars</u>	March 1928 <u>Dollars</u>	February 1929 <u>Dollars</u>	March 1929 <u>Dollars</u>
<u>Prices -</u>					
Hogs, Chicago, basis packers' and shippers' quotations	3.02	10.51	8.08	10.19	11.48
Corn, Chicago, No. 3 yellow ...	1.04	1.45	1.80	1.68	1.68
Hogs, heavy, Berlin, live weight	11.35	13.38	11.26	16.18	16.45
Potatoes, Bres- lau, feeding ...	.39	.40	.57	.67	.75
Barley, Leipzig .	1.75	2.00	2.74	2.39	2.38
Lard -					
Chicago	10.60	14.81	11.50	12.75	13.31
Liverpool	11.80	15.24	13.00	13.56	13.96
Hamburg	13.89	a/ 16.09	13.62	14.14	14.51
Cured pork -					
Liverpool -					
American short cut green					
hams	13.80	21.63	18.28	20.94	23.08
American green bellies		19.37	16.08	18.06	18.55
Canadian green sides			b/	b/	b/
Danish Wilt- shire sides ..	14.70	22.60	18.32	22.16	c/ 24.77
	<u>1000 pounds</u>	<u>1000 pounds</u>	<u>1000 pounds</u>	<u>1000 pounds</u>	<u>1000 pounds</u>
<u>Stocks -</u>					
Liverpool -					
Hams, bacon and shoulders		16,871	6,082	5,336	3,422
Lard, refined ..		2,102	6,476	4,973	6,792
United States -					
Lard in cold storage		97,565	164,775	173,864	179,678

a/ Four year average. b/ No quotation received. c/ Two weeks only.

FOREIGN DAIRY CONDITIONS

European butter markets continue weak with unusually heavy New Zealand supplies and early increases in European production dominating the situation. The Copenhagen quotation on April 25, equivalent to 32.6 cents, was more than 10 per cent lower than that of a year ago, as it was during most of April, and more than 13 cents below 92 score in New York. New Zealand butter arriving in Great Britain during March, totaling 29,000,000 pounds, exceeded the arrivals in March of last year and was more than 50 per cent heavier than in February 1929. Shipments afloat from New Zealand as of April 13 amounted to 22,000,000 pounds as against 12,000,000 pounds a year earlier. This is well in line with official reports of production in New Zealand, which show an increase for February over a year ago of 25 per cent in butter graded and the probable continuance of unusually favorable conditions affecting production. Owing to the fact that the seasonal decline in the domestic market is now so important a factor in the comparative price situation, imports will tend to be discouraged more by developments in the United States than by any prospect of improvement in the foreign markets. As yet, importation into this country has been unusually light for the period in which Southern Hemisphere supplies have the greatest influence on prices.

UNITED STATES: Imports and exports of dairy products, March 1928, and February and March 1929

Item	Unit	Imports			Exports		
		1928	1929		1928	1929	
		March	February	March	March	February	March
Butter	lbs	627,868	206,895	167,069	401,306	275,111	400,179
Cheese	"	5,758,710	5,686,601	5,423,184	266,354	194,005	278,168
Milk -							
Condensed	"	162,515	69,409	143,226	4,706,805	3,485,507	4,510,169
Evaporated	"	63,067	84,038	31,515	3,741,702	6,606,210	7,767,872
Fresh	gals	439,729	181,016	205,885)))
Cream, fresh	"	202,746	80,069	112,893	) 9,036	) 16,091	) 18,399

New Zealand production continues heavy

During the first seven months, August - February, of the current season, the total butter-fat production as officially estimated for New Zealand represents an increase over the corresponding period of the previous season of 10.83 per cent. The increase in butter production is estimated to have been 9.7 per cent, and in cheese, 13.3 per cent. For the first six months the increase in butter-fat was estimated at 9.28 per cent. February, the latest month for which figures are now obtainable, was thus an unusually favorable month, the increase over February 1928 amounting to 25.1 per cent in butter production, and 14.2 per cent in cheese production. As indicated

FOREIGN DAIRY CONDITIONS, CONT'D

by the following comparative statement of monthly gradings, approximately three-fourths of the output for the seasonal year falls within the first 7 months. The unusually favorable conditions recently prevailing, especially as compared with last season at this time, would indicate that the percentage increase for the entire season may be even greater than to date.

NEW ZEALAND: Grading of butter and cheese, by months, seasonal years, 1926-27, 1927-28, and 1928-29, to date

Commodity and month	1927-27	1927-28	1928-29
	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>
BUTTER			
August	3,689,280	5,031,040	6,388,000
September	9,620,800	12,425,280	13,369,320
October	17,456,320	20,406,400	22,151,360
November	22,962,240	26,812,800	27,563,200
December	26,048,960	28,257,600	28,400,960
January	22,352,320	23,224,320	27,198,080
February	18,103,680	13,554,240	19,483,520
Total, 7 months ..	120,433,600	129,711,680	144,553,440
March	16,800,000	13,417,600	
April	11,650,240	9,903,040	
May	7,280,000	7,170,240	
June	3,046,400	3,223,360	
July	1,408,960	1,937,600	
Total, 12 months ..	160,619,200	165,363,520	
CHEESE			
August	472,640	773,040	1,690,000
September	6,894,720	7,683,440	9,871,680
October	15,724,800	16,289,280	20,177,920
November	23,867,200	25,822,720	27,233,400
December	28,799,680	28,071,680	29,727,040
January	24,579,520	25,699,520	29,375,360
February	21,504,000	20,030,080	22,291,600
Total, 7 months ..	121,642,560	124,373,760	140,963,000
March	20,726,720	16,215,360	
April	15,548,480	13,336,960	
May	9,067,520	10,662,400	
June	3,467,520	4,345,600	
July	445,760	815,360	
Total, 12 months ..	170,898,560	169,749,440	

Australian production well maintained

In the important dairy states of Australia, conditions affecting production were reported as generally more favorable up to the middle of

FOREIGN DAIRY CONDITIONS, CONT'D

March than last season. A year ago, the Australian output was being much increased by recovery from drought, while at the same time the New Zealand output was beginning to be affected by drought. The arrival in Great Britain during March of 10,000,000 pounds of Australian butter, against 9,000,000 pounds in March of the previous year, and shipments of Australian butter afloat on April 13 amounting to 13,000,000 pounds against 14,000,000 pounds a year earlier, indicate, therefore, that the high level of last year is being quite fully maintained with prospects for an unusually heavy output up to the close of the current Australian season.

Seasonal decline in German foreign demand

Imports of butter into Germany during March amounted to 20,506,000 pounds, which was a materially lighter importation than in February when, despite the shortness of the month, 22,046,000 pounds were imported. During March of last year, the importation fell only slightly to 17,073,000 pounds from the February import of 17,637,000 pounds. For the quarter ended March 31, 1929, the quantity taken by Germany amounted to 73,196,000 pounds against 66,553,000 pounds during the corresponding period of 1928. Some lessening of foreign demand from Germany is usual at this season, but under the conditions of abundant supply and low prices now prevailing in European markets, the takings are still very substantial. The Netherlands is a particularly important source of the early spring supplies for Germany.

• GERMANY: Imports of butter, by months, and countries, March 1928, and February and March 1929

Country or section	March 1928	February 1929	March 1929
	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>
Denmark	5,848	8,157	7,938
Netherlands	4,969	4,630	5,733
Russia	829	1,268	606
Baltic Group	4,686	7,275	5,953
Others	741	716	276
Total	17,073	22,046	20,506
Total, January 1 to date	66,553	52,690	73,196

Great Britain receives more colonial butter

March imports of 68,000,000 pounds of butter into Great Britain were practically the same in total volume as a year ago, but exceeded those of February by 25 per cent. Most of the increase over the previous month was in the supplies from New Zealand and Australia. Shipments

FOREIGN DAIRY CONDITIONS, CONT'D

afloat from those countries as of April 13, 1929 amounted to 35,000,000 pounds against 27,000,000 pounds on April 14, 1928. Of Danish butter, Great Britain received somewhat less in March than in February, although practically the same as in March 1928. Cheese imports, now principally from New Zealand, amounting to 25,512,000 pounds, were far lighter than the previous month and a year ago. The total of 100,000,000 pounds for the quarter is, however, materially heavier than for the corresponding period of last year. Butter prices in London, following the heavy decline during March, have remained almost stationary through April, and the market is still quiet. Early increases in European butter production, together with the heavy supplies still forthcoming from the Southern Hemisphere, are causing serious concern to Danish dairy interests as their season of flush production approaches.

GREAT BRITAIN: Imports of butter and cheese, by countries,
March 1928 and February and March 1929

Commodity and country:	1928	1929	
	March	February	March
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
BUTTER			
Russia	608	25	70
Finland.....	1,751	1,526	2,593
Sweden	2,189	2,398	1,522
Denmark	17,469	18,049	17,526
Netherlands.....	579	422	964
France	79	261	266
United States	4	---	---
Argentina	5,478	2,728	5,534
Irish Free State	634	383	289
Australia	14,224	8,825	9,771
New Zealand	25,731	17,944	28,565
Canada	182	---	---
Others	1,004	421	770
Total	69,932	53,982	67,870
Total January 1 to date	194,286	121,515	129,385
CHEESE			
Netherlands	2,829	1,706	1,862
Italy	1,775	1,090	1,017
United States	53	51	---
Australia	970	303	807
New Zealand	28,169	31,397	20,778
Canada	1,263	159	84
Others	622	716	964
Total.....	35,681	35,422	25,512
Total January 1 to date	91,303	74,077	99,588

• DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS: Foreign trade of the United States, July-March, 1927-28 and 1928-29

Item and country	July-March		March	
	1927-28	1928-29	1928	1929
BUTTER:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Exports-	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Mexico	543	501	63	48
Cuba	364	284	49	40
Haiti, Republic of	351	374	49	78
Other West Indies	307	303	45	43
Panama	234	174	19	16
Peru	246	349	21	40
Other South America	278	379	45	75
Philippine Is....	147	103	23	14
Honduras	110	116	11	15
Canada	32	2	30	1
Other countries ..	330	286	46	30
Total exports ..	2,912	2,871	401	400
Imports-				
United Kingdom..	858	57	a/	a/
Denmark	530	433	74	43
Other Europe ...	446	240	9	1
Total Europe..	1,834	730	83	44
New Zealand	2,123	1,239	465	97
Canada	158	213	13	15
Other countries..	196	115	67	11
Total imports..	4,311	2,297	628	167
CASEIN:				
Imports-				
Argentina	12,030	17,807	2,919	2,947
France	2,724	1,792	66	241
Germany	1,545	1,629	144	167
Other countries..	736	1,040	30	46
Total imports..	17,035	22,268	3,159	3,401
CHEESE:				
Exports-				
Total Europe ...	96	24	7	6
Mexico	406	314	25	20
Panama	328	357	49	60
Other Central Am.	227	217	29	26
Cuba	275	262	51	36
Other W. Indies..	258	282	35	46
Canada	224	127	13	19
China	130	72	30	9
South America...	98	86	11	12
Other countries..	161	175	16	44
Total exports..	2,203	1,916	266	278

Continued-

DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS: Foreign trade of the United States, July-March, 1927-28 and 1928-29, continued

Item and country	July-March		March	
	1927-28	1928-29	1928	1929
CHEESE AND CHEESE SUBSTITUTES:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Imports--				
Italy	23,213	30,736	2,953	2,152
Switzerland	11,419	14,926	999	1,602
France	4,563	4,538	639	439
Netherlands	2,863	2,926	327	294
Greece	1,375	1,247	229	265
Germany	594	892	33	95
Finland	494	304	2	20
Norway	466	490	53	65
Denmark	445	453	59	52
Other Europe	433	723	53	48
Total Europe ...	45,066	57,365	5,347	5,032
Canada	9,909	5,851	328	369
Argentina	275	125	69	6
Other countries ..	203	981	15	16
Total imports ..	55,323	64,322	5,759	5,423
OLEOMARGARINE, ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE:				
Exports--				
Panama	251	244	21	34
West Indies	166	182	19	29
Argentina	23	0	0	0
Newfoundland & Lab.	19	1	0	0
Other countries ..	64	44	11	16
Total exports ..	523	478	51	79
MILK & CREAM, CONDENSED:				
Exports--				
Total Europe	144	70	2	8
Cuba	3,751	9,559	1,587	2,036
Philippine Islands	6,323	5,623	831	843
Japan	3,863	4,161	654	278
Hongkong	2,237	2,843	542	349
China	1,951	2,381	425	320
Panama	839	1,147	127	137
Other Central Am..	975	1,139	160	181
Mexico	711	629	79	57
Other countries ..	2,149	2,375	299	301
Total exports ..	27,943	29,987	4,707	4,510

Continued

DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS: Foreign trade of the United States, July-March, 1927-28 and 1928-29, continued

Item and country	July-March		March	
	1927-28	1928-29	1928	1929
MILK & CREAM, EVAPORATED:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Exports-				
United Kingdom	18,018	17,709	3,565	2,250
Belgium	326	265	10	0
Germany	16	66	0	0
Other Europe	160	133	26	7
Total Europe	18,520	18,173	3,601	2,257
Philippine Islands .	11,770	11,161	1,876	1,529
Panama	2,602	3,838	380	762
Peru	2,573	3,093	266	733
Other South America	1,257	1,636	178	322
China	2,003	2,936	239	320
British Malaya	1,941	1,727	278	216
Cuba	1,678	1,483	633	426
Mexico	1,574	1,380	271	154
Japan	1,540	1,470	187	243
Hongkong	1,258	945	117	115
Newfoundland & Lab.	388	786	76	71
Canada	320	664	57	91
Other countries	4,353	4,569	533	729
Total exports	52,277	53,861	8,742	7,768
MILK & CREAM, POWDERED:				
Exports-				
France	143	171	29	21
Italy	109	124	9	2
Germany	54	63	a/	1
United Kingdom	36	75	5	2
Other Europe	134	658	21	83
Total Europe	476	1,091	64	114
Japan	304	175	71	35
China	253	368	15	36
Cuba	216	154	8	27
Venezuela	181	216	14	28
Colombia	114	220	21	45
Other S. America ..	307	446	10	48
Panama	171	295	23	57
Other Central Am...	113	144	13	20
Mexico	146	232	9	6
Canada	30	84	3	1
Other countries	177	275	15	37
Total exports	2,488	3,700	266	454

Continued-

DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS: Foreign trade of the United States, July-March, 1927-29, continued

Item and country	July-March		March	
	1927-28	1928-29	1928	1929
MILK & CREAM, POWDERED,	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
CONTINUED:	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
Imports- b/				
Netherlands	3,140	1,986	162	265
Other Europe	367	23	1	1
Total Europe	3,507	2,009	163	266
Canada	3,838	2,162	116	355
Other countries	2	1	1	a/
Total imports	7,347	4,172	280	621
MILK, CONDENSED, SWEETENED:				
Imports-				
Netherlands	377	311	59	52
Canada	39	438	a/	0
Denmark	22	29	4	0
Other countries	23	5	0	0
Total imports	467	803	63	52
MILK, EVAPORATED, UNSWEET- ENED:				
Imports-				
Netherlands	1,161	943	138	53
Canada	242	77	a/	48
Other countries	77	127	25	42
Total imports	1,500	1,147	163	143
EGGS IN THE SHELL:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Exports-	<u>dozen</u>	<u>dozen</u>	<u>dozen</u>	<u>dozen</u>
United Kingdom	747	292	a/	a/
Other Europe	2	a/	0	a/
Total Europe	749	292	a/	a/
Cuba	3,962	3,803	511	49
Argentina	3,181	1,615	2,950	1,314
Other South America ..	177	267	51	112
Mexico	2,972	2,623	46	51
Panama	1,008	1,252	193	198
Canada	1,079	1,018	283	522
Honduras	113	151	11	19
Bermudas	114	137	15	17
Other countries	234	364	32	57
Total exports	16,669	12,122	4,092	2,639

Continued

DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS: Foreign trade of the United States, July-March, 1927-28 and 1928-29, continued

Item and country	July-March		March	
	1927-28	1928-29	1928	1929
EGGS IN THE SHELL, CONT'D	1,000 dozen	1,000 dozen	1,000 dozen	1,000 dozen
Imports-				
Hongkong	155	188	21	18
China	35	23	1	1
Canada	11	10	1	3
Other countries.....	3	14	a/	a/
Total imports	204	235	23	22
EGGS AND EGG YOLKS, DRIED, FROZEN OR PREPARED:	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>
Exports-				
Total Europe	106	134	a/	a/
Canada	528	124	68	28
Cuba	12	a/	0	0
Other countries	22	33	2	1
Total exports	668	291	70	29
EGGS, WHOLE, DRIED:				
Imports-				
China	255	1,610	9	72
Other countries.....	18	28	0	0
Total imports	273	1,638	9	72
EGGS, WHOLE, FROZEN OR OTHERWISE PREPARED:				
Imports-				
China	304	9,930	70	39
United Kingdom	0	929	0	9
Other countries	10	8	a/	1
Total imports	314	10,867	70	99
EGG YOLKS, DRIED:				
Imports-				
China	2,696	3,567	110	91
Other countries	252	342	27	32
Total imports	2,948	3,909	137	113
EGG YOLKS, FROZEN OR OTHERWISE PREPARED:.....				
Imports -				
China	938	2,230	0	0
United Kingdom	0	530	0	0
Other countries	0	116	0	0
Total imports	938	2,876	0	0

Continued-

DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS: Foreign trade of the United States, July-March, 1927-28 and 1928-29, continued

Item and country	July-March		March	
	1927-28	1928-29	1928	1929
EGG ALBUMEN, DRIED:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Imports-	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
China	1,378	2,072	123	93
Other countries	54	44	5	19
Total imports	1,332	2,116	128	112
EGG ALBUMEN, FROZEN OR OTHERWISE PREPARED:				
Imports-				
China	496	542	48	0
Other countries	0	3	0	0
Total imports	496	545	48	0

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce
a/ Less than 500. b/ Includes cream, powdered, malted, etc.

WINTER WHEAT: Area in specified countries, av. 1909-1913, annual 1926-1929

Country a/	Harvest year					Per cent 1929 is of 1928
	Average 1909- 1913	1926	1927	1928	1929	
	<u>1,000 acres</u>	<u>1,000 acres</u>	<u>1,000 acres</u>	<u>1,000 acres</u>	<u>1,000 acres</u>	<u>Per cent</u>
Canada b/	1,019	1,008	979	1,033	951	92.1
United States b/	32,022	39,887	43,373	47,280	43,228	91.4
Total	33,041	40,895	44,352	48,313	44,179	91.4
Europe (11)	58,057	55,905	54,367	55,340	56,150	101.5
Africa (3)	6,531	8,139	7,181	7,352	7,838	106.6
India, 3rd estimate	29,224	29,899	30,952	31,678	31,504	99.5
Total above count. (17) ..	126,853	132,838	136,852	142,683	139,671	97.9
Est. world total winter acreage ex. Russia and China	--	185,500	187,700	190,000		
Est. world total winter and spring ex. Russia and China	204,200	232,500	236,900	242,100		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.
b/ Area sown.

BREAD GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Crop and countries reported in 1928 a/	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Per cent 1928 is of 1927
WHEAT	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
United States	690,108	676,429	831,040	878,374	902,749	102.8
Canada	197,119	395,475	407,136	479,665	533,572	111.2
North America (3)	898,708	1,081,117	1,248,509	1,369,929	1,447,653	105.7
Europe (29)	1,348,170	1,390,839	1,204,743	1,261,573	1,321,571	110.3
Africa (6)	93,171	105,166	90,313	103,764	107,079	97.3
Asia (6)	387,827	383,500	379,296	399,635	336,636	86.5
Total N. Hemis. (44)	2,737,876	2,960,322	2,922,861	3,126,201	3,279,199	104.9
Total Southern Hemis. (4) ..	250,107	324,379	395,970	377,940	431,145	114.1
Total above count. (48) ..	2,977,983	3,285,501	3,322,734	3,504,841	3,710,344	105.9
Est. N. Hemis. total ex. Russia & China...	2,759,000	3,067,000	2,979,000	3,181,000	3,305,000	103.9
Est. world total ex. Russia and China.....	3,041,000	3,435,000	3,420,000	3,605,000	3,780,000	104.9
RYE						
United States	36,093	46,456	40,795	53,164	41,766	71.8
Canada	2,094	9,158	12,179	14,951	14,618	97.3
Europe (25).....	976,714	937,030	750,647	795,466	901,881	113.4
Total above count. (27) ..	1,014,901	992,644	803,621	863,581	958,265	108.1
Est. N. Hemis. total ex. Russia and China..	1,023,000	1,001,000	812,000	879,000	954,000	108.5
Est. world total ex. Russia and China..	1,025,000	1,008,000	817,000	888,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

FEED GRAINS: Acreage, average 1909-1913, annual 1926-1929

Crop and countries reported in 1929 a/	Average 1909-1913	1926	1927	1928	1929	Per cent 1929 is of 1928
BARLEY	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Per cent
United States.....	7,620	7,970	9,476	12,539	13,314	106.2
Europe (7)	5,356	6,805	6,764	6,903	6,918	100.2
Africa (3)	7,623	8,109	6,685	7,167	7,469	104.2
Syria	(400)	479	561	731	746	102.1
Northern Hemisphere (12) ..	21,499	23,363	23,486	27,340	28,447	104.0
Est. N. Hemis. total ex. Russia and China.....	64,200	64,300	62,800	68,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

Continued -

FEED GRAINS: Acreage, average 1909-1913, annual 1926-1929, cont'd

Crop and countries reported in 1929 a/	Average 1909-1913	1926	1927	1928	1929	Per cent 1929 is of 1928
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Per cent
OATS						
United States	37,357	44,177	41,941	41,733	b/41,401	99.2
Europe (3)	4,512	5,196	5,214	5,289	5,268	99.6
Africa (3)	607	772	679	773	758	95.5
Syria	(10)	60	66	18	16	88.9
Northern Hemisphere (8) ..	42,436	50,205	47,900	47,813	47,423	99.2
Est. N. Hemis. total ex. Russia and China	97,700	105,100	102,500	100,900		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

b/ Intentions to plant.

FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Crop and countries reported in 1928 a/	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Per cent 1928 is of 1927
BARLEY	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
California	37,690	32,550	32,400	27,335	31,842	116.5
United States	147,122	181,313	152,505	238,547	325,026	136.3
U.S. other than Calif.	45,275	67,118	99,987	96,938	136,391	140.7
North America (2) ..	230,087	300,981	284,892	362,820	493,259	136.0
Europe, 23 count. prev. rept'd & unchanged	694,568	622,246	662,180	663,656	728,149	103.9
Greece, revised	6,953	6,946	7,620	7,271	10,196	140.2
Total Europe (29) ..	701,321	689,192	689,800	675,929	738,345	109.2
North Africa, 5 count. prev. rept'd & unchanged	71,267	59,613	46,103	52,029	65,774	126.4
Morocco, revised	(32,000)	48,276	29,762	33,955	45,929	135.3
Total North Africa (3)	109,267	107,889	75,865	85,984	111,703	129.9
Asia (6)	278,523	261,672	257,581	252,136	229,089	90.8
Total N. Hemis. (43)	1,319,198	1,359,754	1,308,138	1,378,629	1,572,396	114.2
Southern Hemisphere (2)	1,352	1,218	1,145	930	1,153	124.2
Total above count. (45)	1,320,550	1,360,952	1,309,283	1,377,829	1,573,549	114.2
Est. N. Hemis. total ex. Russia & China	1,407,000	1,456,000	1,412,000	1,477,000	1,662,000	112.5
Est. world total ex. Russia and China ..	1,425,000	1,503,000	1,460,000	1,522,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

Continued -

FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928, cont'd

Crop and countries reported in 1928 a/	Average 1909-1913.	1925	1926	1927	1928	Per cent 1928 of 1927
OATS	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
United States.....	1,143,407	1,487,550	1,246,848	1,182,594	1,449,531	122.2
Canada.....	351,690	402,296	383,416	439,713	452,153	102.3
North America (2).....	1,495,097	1,889,846	1,630,264	1,622,307	1,901,684	117.2
Europe, 27 count. prev. rept'd and unchanged..	1,926,652	1,786,800	1,916,181	1,837,784	1,854,203	100.3
Greece, revised.....	4,075	5,467	4,958	4,650	8,412	180.3
Total Europe (28).....	1,930,727	1,792,267	1,921,139	1,842,434	1,862,615	101.1
North Africa, 2 count. prev. rept'd and unchanged..	17,131	18,524	10,829	12,088	15,846	131.1
Morocco, revised.....	(500)	985	765	1,395	1,378	98.2
Total North Africa (3)	17,631	19,509	11,594	13,483	17,224	127.7
Asia (3).....	(175)	463	1,481	1,215	530	43.3
Total N. Hemis. (36)....	3,443,630	3,702,085	3,564,478	3,479,439	3,782,053	108.7
Southern Hemisphere (2)...	9,727	7,925	7,562	9,374	11,565	123.4
Total above count. (38)...	3,453,357	3,710,010	3,572,040	3,488,813	3,793,618	108.7
Est. N. Hemis. total ex Russia and China....	3,474,000	3,730,000	3,592,000	3,508,000	3,811,000	108.6
Est. world total ex. Russia and China....	3,581,000	3,848,000	3,697,000	3,602,000		
CORN						
United States.....	2,712,354	2,916,961	2,692,217	2,763,093	2,839,959	102.8
North America (3).....	2,735,906	2,931,872	2,703,593	2,771,677	2,848,730	102.3
Europe, 11 count. prev. rept'd and unchanged	559,750	605,224	644,130	463,061	370,000	79.9
Greece, revised.....	9,860	6,802	8,131	5,110	4,271	82.6
Total Europe (12).....	569,610	612,026	652,261	468,171	374,271	79.9
Est. European total ex Russia	581,000	626,000	665,000	481,000	385,000	80.0
North Africa, 3 count. prev. rept'd and unchanged	2,026	3,821	5,043	4,227	6,182	146.3
Morocco, revised.....	(3,500)	3,850	5,523	4,788	2,283	152.1
Total North Africa (4)...	5,526	7,671	10,566	9,015	13,465	149.4
Asia (5).....	111,920	113,112	150,738	152,767	163,800	107.2
Total N. Hemis. (24)....	3,422,962	3,664,693	3,517,158	3,401,630	3,400,266	100.0
Union of South Africa....	33,517	39,000	65,203	68,463	73,386	107.2
Total above count. (25)...	3,456,479	3,703,693	3,582,361	3,470,093	3,473,652	100.1
Est. N. Hemis. total ex Russia.....	3,681,000	3,906,000	3,773,000	3,657,000	3,647,000	99.7
Est. world total ex. Russia.....	4,126,000	4,530,000	4,442,000	4,330,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

FEED GRAINS: Movement from principal exporting countries

Item	Net exports for year		Shipments 1929, week ended a/			Net movement as far as reported		
	1926-27	1927-28	April 6	April 13	April 20	July 1 to and incl.	1927-28	1928-29
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels		bushels	bushels
BARLEY, EXPORTS:								
Year beginning July 1								
United States.	17,044	36,580	297	102	77	April 20	53,509	52,294
Canada	42,533	25,131				March 31	19,572	30,147
Argentina	14,217	b/11,192	b/ 858			April 6	b/9,233	b/ 4,950
Danubian coun- tries b/	26,503	27,242	142			April 6	25,075	18,342
Total	100,302	100,145					87,395	105,733
OATS, EXPORTS:								
Year beginning July 1								
United States.	15,041	9,223	76	70	88	April 20	8,282	14,499
Canada	13,396	10,180				March 31	6,039	14,841
Argentina	40,008	b/29,455	b/1,706			April 6	b/22,903	b/18,778
Danubian coun- tries b/	858	378	0			April 6	238	49
Total	69,303	50,336					38,362	48,167
	Net exports for year		Weekly a/ shipments, 1929, week ended			Total for season including latest week shown		
	1926-27	1927-28	March 30	April 6	April 13	April 20	1927-28	1928-29
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
CORN, EXPORTS:								
Year beginning November 1								
United States ..	17,145	20,556	403	796	249	201	13,713	35,114
Danubian coun- tries b/	36,557	15,266	0	0			9,686	111
Argentina	322,876	269,155	b/1,385	b/2,288	b/3,264	b/4,902	87,255	b/63,923
Union of South Africa	8,562	c/24,257	c/ 386	c/ 171			c/9,514	c/5,614
IMPORTS								
Year beginning November 1							Nov.-Mar.	Nov.-Mar.
United States ..	5,042	1,436					1,006	141
Total exports less U. S. imports	380,098	327,798					119,161	107,621

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ The weeks shown in these columns are nearest to the date shown. b/ Trade sources. c/ Unofficial reports of exports to Europe for South and East Africa.

FEED GRAINS: Weekly average price of corn, oats, and barley at leading markets a/

Week ended	Corn								Oats		Barley	
	Chicago				Buenos Aires				Chicago		Minneapolis	
	No. 3 yellow	May futures	May futures	June futures	No. 3 white	No. 2						
	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Jan. 25 ..	89	97	91	102	75	90	b/95	b/103	56	52	85	69
Feb. 1 ...	89	97	91	101	76	89	b/96	b/101	55	52	84	70
8 ...	92	95	93	99	78	88	b/100	b/100	55	52	85	71
15 ..	96	94	97	99	80	89	b/100	88	56	51	86	71
22 ..	97	94	98	99	82	88	80	88	56	49	89	69
Mar. 1 ..	97	94	98	100	82	88	80	83	59	49	92	69
8 ..	97	96	98	101	84	89	82	88	59	48	91	68
15 ..	97	96	98	100	85	88	83	88	58	49	87	69
22 ..	101	94	101	92	87	86	84	85	60	48	91	66
29 ..	100	91	100	94	83	86	81	86	59	47	89	65
Apr. 5 ...	101	90	100	92	82	85	81	85	60	47	89	66
12 ...	100	90	99	92	82	86	82	86	59	48	90	65
19 ...	105	92	103	93	84	87	84	87	64	49	93	65

a/ Cash prices are daily weighted averages of reported sales; future prices are simple averages of daily quotations. b/ February futures for old crop corn.

INDIA: Area and production of wheat, 1925 to 1929

Year	Area	Production	
		April estimate	Final estimate
	1,000 acres	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1925	31,778	322,224	330,997
1926	30,471	320,208	324,651
1927	31,303	325,136	334,992
1928	32,216	330,624	288,811
1929, preliminary	31,504	307,515	

Source: Department of Statistics, Calcutta, India.

SUGAR BEETS: Acreage in Europe as estimated by F. O. Licht,
1927-1929

Country	1927	1928		1929	Per cent
	final		Final	forecast	1929
	estimate	Forecast	estimate		is of
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	1928
					Per cent
United Kingdom	227,431	222,000	175,935	230,000	130.7
Sweden	100,209	101,000	105,321	59,000	56.0
Denmark	99,521	91,000	101,805	74,000	72.7
Netherlands	170,504	171,000	161,245	128,000	79.4
Belgium	176,380	168,000	156,209	156,000	99.9
France	579,277	578,000	598,896	618,000	103.2
Spain	160,615	235,000	185,325	198,000	106.8
Italy	230,396	272,000	276,752	296,000	107.0
Germany	998,645	1,018,000	1,063,817	1,063,000	99.9
Austria	57,191	64,000	68,783	74,000	107.6
Czechoslovakia	695,144	625,000	618,924	593,000	95.8
Hungary	154,074	146,000	161,858	168,000	103.8
Poland	489,337	502,000	544,885	556,000	102.0
Russia	1,581,440	1,762,000	1,875,000	1,875,000	100.0
Other countries	418,466	413,000	376,683	361,000	95.8
Total	6,138,690	6,368,000	6,471,432	6,449,000	99.7

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Argentina: Average weights of cattle slaughtered in freezing and
chilling establishments 1927 and 1928

Livestock	Average live weight		Dressed weight		Percent of dressed weight to live weight	
	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Per cent	Per cent
Steers, bulls & oxen	1,135	1,105	677	657	59.61	59.48
Cows	844	800	454	417	53.79	52.07
Calves	392	390	216	214	55.06	54.80

Ministerio de Agricultura, Division de Contralor del Comercio de Carne,
January 22, 1929.

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GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1-April 20, 1927-28 and 1928-29
 PORK: Exports from the United States, January 1-April 20, 1928 and 1929

Commodity	July 1-April 20		1929, week ending			
	1927-28	1928-29	Mar. 30	Apr. 6	Apr. 13	Apr. 20
GRAINS:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
Wheat <u>a/</u>	135,294	84,725	932	274	277	867
Wheat flour <u>b/</u>	51,183	49,919	1,236	1,156	682	1,208
Rye	21,272	8,686	--	--	--	17
Corn	15,229	37,660	403	796	249	201
Oats	5,370	9,984	68	76	70	88
Barley <u>a/</u>	33,510	52,295	179	297	102	77
Jan. 1-April 20						
PORK:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
Hams and shoulders, incl. Wiltshire sides...	35,822	33,086	488	774	708	586
Bacon, incl. Cumberland sides	47,472	46,480	2,493	3,822	3,656	2,521
Lard	263,325	266,707	10,330	17,518	10,555	12,001
Pickled pork	8,431	13,030	226	282	158	292

Compiled from official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/ Included this week: Pacific ports wheat 247,000 bush., flour 89,200 bbls; San Francisco barley -- bush., rice 650,000 pounds. b/ Includes milled in bond from Canadian wheat in terms of wheat.

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Shipments from principal exporting countries

Country	Net exports		Shipments, week ending			Net movement from July 1,		
	1926-27	1927-28 <u>a/</u>	nearest given date, 1929	as far as reported				
			Mar. 30	Apr. 6	Apr. 13	To and incl.	1927-28	1928-29
Canada:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000
Exports-	<u>bush.</u>	<u>bush.</u>	<u>bush.</u>	<u>bush.</u>	<u>bush.</u>		<u>bush.</u>	<u>bush.</u>
Official.....	304,540	305,182					bc234,895	bc250,987
5 ports, Brad.								
<u>b/</u>	177,370	238,730	3,126	2,918	3,226	Apr. 20	188,429	253,440
Shipments-								
4 markets <u>d/</u>	297,961	326,361	1,904	1,667	9,157	Apr. 20	259,681	390,209
Pub. elev. in								
east <u>b/</u>			643	348	--	Apr. 13	89,208	147,180
United States...	205,896	190,927	1,430	958	2,075	Apr. 20	e174,448	e 117,235
Argentina	139,790	178,135	5,928	6,852	5,124	Apr. 20	138,868	161,797
Australia	96,584	72,962	2,992	2,840	3,920	Apr. 20	51,283	94,401
Russia	49,202	7,000	0	0	0	Apr. 20	5,408	8
Hungary	21,142	22,133)					
Yugoslavia....	10,216	1,000)					
Rumania.....	11,388	5,000	)	16	64	8 Apr. 20	4,336	2,296
Bulgaria.....	2,236	2,125)					
British India.	8,660	12,264	0	0	0	Apr. 20	f/ 9,232	f/ -1,694
Total	849,654	796,728	12,270	12,381	20,284		643,256	764,252

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ Preliminary. b/ Excluded from total.
c/ Exports through Mar. less imports through Dec. d/ Total shipments from Ft. William, Port Arthur, Vancouver and Prince Rupert. e/ Exports through Apr. 20 less imports through Mar. f/ Exports through Apr. 20 less imports through Dec.

April 29, 1929

Foreign Crops and Markets

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BUTTER: Prices in London, Berlin, Copenhagen and New York, in cents per pound
(Foreign prices by weekly cable)

Market and item	April 26, 1928	April 18, 1929	April 25, 1929
	Cents	Cents	Cents
New York, 92 score	46.00	45.50	45.75
Copenhagen, official quotation ..	36.47	32.58	32.58
Berlin, 1a quality	36.95	33.49	33.49
London: a/			
Danish	39.32	35.41	35.41
Dutch, unsalted	36.93	35.63	34.76
New Zealand	35.85	35.63	35.41
New Zealand, unsalted	36.50	36.28	36.28
Australian	33.46	34.33	34.22
Australian, unsalted	33.46	34.96	35.20
Argentine, unsalted	32.81	33.67	33.89
Siberian	33.24	33.89	33.24

Quotations converted at par of exchange. a/ Quotations of following day.

EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MARKETS
(By weekly cable)

Market and item	Unit	Week ended		
		Apr. 25, 1928	Apr. 17, 1929	Apr. 24, 1929
GERMANY:				
Receipts of hogs, 14 markets ..	Number	85,946	70,847	69,553
Prices of hogs, Berlin	\$ per 100 lbs.	10.86	15.99	15.72
Prices of lard, tcs., Hamburg ..	"	13.98	14.28	14.10
UNITED KINGDOM:				
Hogs, certain markets, England	Number	11,609	12,721	12,835
Prices at Liverpool:				
Prime steam western lard <u>a/</u> ..	\$ per 100 lbs.	13.58	13.47	13.47
American short cut green hams.	"	18.47	25.09	25.31
American green bellies	"	16.51	20.75	22.16
Danish Wiltshire sides	"	19.99	<u>b/</u>	<u>b/</u>

a/ Friday quotation. b/ No quotation.

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